

THE TIMES

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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

ADVANCING THE CAUSE.

The Times is very much gratified to know that the members of the Richmond Educational Association are soon to meet the representative members of the Southern Education Board. Mr. Robert G. Ogden and his associates, who have interested themselves in Southern education and who propose to raise a large sum of money to be expended in the improvement of the public-school system of the South, are to be at Hampton on the 23d instant, and the members of the Richmond Educational Association have been invited to meet them there and become better acquainted. In the evening the Ogden party will come to Richmond, and it is understood that they will be entertained by the Richmond Educational Association. There will be in this party several distinguished gentlemen, who were born and reared in the South, but who have been for several years living at the North, and these are expected to address a Richmond audience on the subject in which they are all so deeply interested.

All persons who believe in good government and who desire improvement in our citizenship must be interested in popular education. If education means anything it means everything. If it is good for one individual it is good for all. It is good for one class it is good for all classes. If it is good at all it is the best thing in this world. In its proper significance, it is as broad as humanity. It does not mean simply the acquisition of knowledge; it means training—training of the hand and the heart as well as of the mind, training of the physical and moral and spiritual nature as well as of the mental. It is this sort of education that differentiates civilization from barbarism, and it is a perfectly logical statement that the better educated we become, in the broad sense of education, the more civilized we shall be.

In this republic it has ever been our boast that there are no classes. We founded our republic upon the principle that all men are created free and equal and we vouchsafe in our magna charta to each and every individual the same right and opportunity that each and every other individual has to improve his condition, to acquire property and to pursue happiness. If we would carry out our theory of government we cannot have two distinct classes—one, rich and educated and the other poor and ignorant. If we would have an ideal republic we must have an educated people; and in order that the people may be educated we must have a system of public schools; and in order that the masses may be properly educated we must have a system of good schools; and in order that they may have the best education we must have the best schools that are to be had.

There has been a general awakening all over the country to this important fact, and there is an awakening in Virginia and in other Southern States. This educational movement is the great movement of the twentieth century and it is gaining ground every day.

The Richmond Education Association, although young and small, is doing a fine work, and it is important that it thoroughly identify itself with other educational organizations, especially with the Southern Education Board. We say that it is a privilege for our Richmond association to meet the distinguished representatives of the Southern Education Board and confer with them, and we are encouraged to believe that great benefits to the cause will grow out of this meeting.

JOY GO WITH THEM.

It was mentioned in our telegraphic columns the other day that the various socialist organizations of the country had come together in conference, with a view to organizing a new party, to be composed of all persons who believed in Socialism in its various phases. We suppose that the idea is to take in the Populists also, and we hope that the movement will succeed. There are Socialists and Socialists, but they differ only in degree. The Populist is a half-way Socialist, and his theories carried to their logical end will inevitably come to Socialism.

We say that we hope the movers in this matter will succeed in organizing all Socialists into a separate and distinct party. An effort was made several years ago to take some of them, if not all, into the Democratic organization, and the result was well-nigh disastrous to Democracy. The best thing that Democracy can do is to purge itself of Socialism and Populism and all other isms of that character, for there is no room in the Democratic party for isms. Democracy is as far removed from Socialism as the East is from the West and there can be no affiliation between these two. The Socialists and the Populists are more nearly akin to Republicans than they are to Democrats, and if they are to affiliate with either of the great national parties it should be with the former. The hope of Democracy is to get as far away from Socialism and Populism and Republicanism as possible and in antagonizing the doctrines of each and all. If the republic is to be saved it will be through the great Democracy of this country, and it is, therefore, necessary for the Democracy to keep itself untainted.

May all the Populists and Socialists withdraw and flock to themselves and may joy go with them.

EXPENSIVE PENSIONS.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: On Saturday Governor Odell gave a

hearing on Senator Ellsworth's bill which gives to veterans certain privileges in regard to the public service. These privileges are extraordinary and there has been much speculation as to the motive which induced the Senator from Lockport to father a measure providing that veterans shall be placed beyond the restrictions of the three-months' probationary period and that if a post held by a war veteran or by a veteran volunteer fireman be abolished, a new position shall be allotted to the man thus thrown out of employment. More indefensible propositions than these were not, it is thought, ever made by any legislator in any other place of legislation considered at Albany during the past three months. The bill asks, practically, that incompetency shall be protected and that the very principle which impelled the Mayor of this city to apply for power to remedy abuses in the department is indirectly under his control shall be denied by the action of the agencies which conferred that power upon his administration.

It would appear that there are men at the North who would saddle upon the Government all soldiers who wore the blue uniform in the war between the States. These men seem to think that because certain soldiers fought for the Union that they are, therefore, entitled for the rest of their days to be supported by the Government. The idea of patriotism, the idea of fighting for the love of country, seems to be foreign to all such. The idea of pensions is paramount. They want to give a pecuniary reward to all who fought.

The pension system per se is bad enough, as now operated, but it is worse when these pension advocates wish to saddle upon public service ex-soldiers who are not competent to discharge the duties of office. If such men must be taken care of by the Government, let them be put on the pension roll and consigned to a life of idleness. That is certainly better for the tax-payers than to put them into public service and so make a world of evil.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

In an April Number of the World's Work is an interesting and instructive article by J. Horace McFarland on "The Awakening of a City." In this article Mr. McFarland undertakes to show how the city of Harrisburg, Pa., was aroused by the energy of a small group of public-spirited men to the importance of public improvements. He pointed out that Harrisburg has a natural situation which is unexcelled, but that it gained in population only because some people were practically compelled to live there, as few persons who were not so compelled were unwilling to put up with its dirty drinking water, its bad sewerage, its filthy streets and its lack of parks.

But in December, 1901, a citizen wrote a letter to a daily paper offering the first hundred dollars toward a fund of \$5,000 to engage experienced engineers to examine the city and report a plan of improvement. The money was raised by the engineers engaged, and by and by plans were presented. With the plans in hand a movement was started to interest the people of the city in an appropriation of a million dollars to carry out the plan. To do this the debt of the city must be increased in that sum, and it was proposed to hold a public election to authorize this to be done. The sixty subscribers to the original sum formed "The Harrisburg League for Municipal Improvements." Others were invited to join and the association grew. Moreover, the public-spirited women in the city organized an adjunct association and entered heartily into the work. A genuine campaign of education was begun. Meetings were held from time to time and rousing speeches were made. The co-operation of the newspapers of the city was secured, and day in and day out the editors and reporters kept the subject red-hot. Pamphlets were prepared and circulated and the ladies saw to it that the literature was left at every house. Even the preachers took a hand, and on the last Sunday before the election each made reference in his sermon to the matter and urged that it was a duty of citizenship to vote for the appropriation.

As a result of this campaign the appropriation was voted for by a large majority. Only seven precincts out of thirty-seven in the city voted against the appropriation. The election was held on February 18th last past, and the work of improvement will soon begin.

That is the sort of public spirit that tells. The people are the city, and the city can do anything that they have a mind to do. If the public-spirited citizens of Richmond would organize, as did the public-spirited citizens of Harrisburg, and work for pure water, it would not be long before there would be pure water in every house in Richmond.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

The General Assembly has finished up its work and adjourned. It will be distinguished as the last Legislature to meet under the old Constitution, granting, of course, that the Constitution now being framed goes into effect.

There was not much, under the circumstances, for the Legislature to do. The most important measure was the congressional reapportionment bill, which, however, was vetoed by the Governor.

It failed to pass the good roads bill and the bill to appropriate \$30,000 for a State exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and more's the pity.

But if the Legislature had done nothing more than make an appropriation for needful improvements at the penitentiary the session had not been in vain.

In connection with the announcement that Charleston is bidding for the prize-fight between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, the Columbia State points out that:

Section 251 of the criminal statutes of South Carolina, adopted at the recent session of the Legislature, embodies an act passed in 1885, and is as follows: "No person or persons to engage in prize-fighting or to be second in a prize-fight within the limits of this State, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person or persons, either upon their responsibility or as officers or agents of any club or association, who shall aid or abet in the carrying out of any prize-fight, or any valuable inducement, or by letting or giving the use of a house or grounds, or shall in any way whatsoever effect or cause a violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding \$500."

prisonment not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding \$500.

But there are no prize-fights in this State of law dodging. They are all "glorious contests."

We do not find ourselves inclined to shed over-much tears at the defeat of Senator Jones, of Arkansas. Indeed, we have never had for the Arkansas statesman the robust admiration entertained in some quarters, and the returns from the Arkansas Democratic Party clearly indicate it. It is a majority of his fellow Democrats in his home State who that inability—Norfolk Virginian—Pilot.

"Et tu, Brute? Everybody kicks a man when he is going down."

Proclaim It.

Broadly speaking, the people who favor reform want it; the people who do not favor reform do not want it. The last chance to kill the instrument lies in its useless submission to "the people" or, more correctly, to the "people" who control the people. Hence the old-time enemies of the whole convention movement are now making their desperate effort to knife its work, and if they succeed in getting it back for "ratification" they will have scored a signal victory.

It rests with the sensible men of the convention and with the good friends of reform all over the State to see that this "iniquity" is not perpetrated and that the "people rest secure in the many excellencies" which the new Constitution provides for them.

Expense, time and danger lie in submission. Safety, economy and promptness lie in proclamation. Talk for the latter; work for the latter—Charlottesville Progress.

POLITICS IN FULTON.

A Lively Epps-Hughes Debate at the Club

The weekly meeting of the Fulton Democratic Club last night was somewhat of a battle. The excitement began when President John T. Hughes for the same office. Mr. Epps stated that he wished to deny several statements that had been made about him in the positions he held as City Gauger and manager of the Kern Light Company. It had been stated, said he, that he had received \$1,000 a year and that he paid a gentleman \$500 a month while he was in the office. Mr. Hughes, who was in the office, said that he had paid \$1,000 a year and that he paid a gentleman \$500 a month while he was in the office. Mr. Epps then explained his position as local manager of the Kern Light Company. He had 400 of their burners in the City Hall. He called upon Mr. Chris Manning, the agent for the Southern States for their business, who stated that Mr. Epps' salary as local manager paid about \$125 a month. As Mr. Epps said down he was given considerable applause.

Mr. Charles Linscomb, representing Mr. Hughes, then addressed the meeting. He stated he had read the statements that Mr. Epps had made. A former City Gauger stated that when he held the office he had paid \$1,000 a year and that he paid a gentleman \$500 a month while he was in the office. Mr. Hughes then stated that he had paid \$1,000 a year and that he paid a gentleman \$500 a month while he was in the office. Mr. Epps then explained his position as local manager of the Kern Light Company. He had 400 of their burners in the City Hall. He called upon Mr. Chris Manning, the agent for the Southern States for their business, who stated that Mr. Epps' salary as local manager paid about \$125 a month. As Mr. Epps said down he was given considerable applause.

There was a very enthusiastic meeting of the Solid Shot Democratic Club of Jackson Ward last night. Mayor Taylor was present, also Messrs. Stein, Teeffey and Griffin for counsel. McCarthy and "To for Justice" took place yesterday. News spoke in behalf of Mr. J. C. Smith for City Sergeant.

OBITUARY.

Miss Lucy Quarles Johnson

Miss Lucy Quarles Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Norvell Johnson, and the late Thomas Tinsley Johnson, died Tuesday evening at her home in Barton Heights. The funeral will take place from the Mortuary Chapel at Hollywood this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Edward Liess

Mr. Edward Liess died Tuesday afternoon at his home No. 210 North Seventeenth Street. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence.

John Lentz

Mr. John Lentz died at 11:30 o'clock Monday night at his home, on Chelsea Hill. He was in the sixty-third year of his age. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence.

Charles E. Herndon

Mr. Charles E. Herndon, a son of Captain J. B. Herndon, a conductor on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, died Tuesday night at the residence of his father, No. 829 North Twenty-fifth Street, after an illness of three months.

The funeral will take place from the Third Christian Church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

H. J. Stone

Mr. H. J. Stone died Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. B. McKinnon, No. 630 North Fourth Street. He was twenty-eight years of age, and had been in bad health for some time.

Mr. Stone was assistant book-keeper for the Bureau of Credits. He was a member of Abner Ben Adhem Lodge, Odd Fellows, and was one of the best-known young men in the city.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the Grace-Street Baptist Church. The interment will be made in Oakwood Cemetery.

Mrs. M. E. Johnson

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 2.—Mrs. M. E. Johnson, of Bay Shore, Long Island, died at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, at 8 o'clock this morning of heart disease. The remains were sent to Bay Shore, where they will be buried. She leaves a husband and two little children. The family came to Old Point several days ago for her health.

Mrs. Lucy Jane Mattox

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) PETERSBURG, Va., April 2.—Mrs. Lucy Jane Mattox, widow of the late Allen P. Mattox, died at half-past eleven o'clock last night at the residence of her son, Mr. O. W. Mattox, on Halifax Street. She had been in feeble health for several months. Her funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock from the residence.

Mrs. Mary Modest

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) LURAY, Va., April 2.—Mrs. Mary Modest, who had her home near Leesville this evening, aged eighty. She was the widow of the late State Modest, once treasurer of Page county, and the mother of Messrs. W. A. D. M. and Mrs. M. M. Stover, all of this county.

John Rooser

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) WOODSTOCK, Va., April 2.—Mr. John Rooser died at Edinburg this morning, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Rooser was an energetic man and a gentleman of high character, and is survived by three sons and three daughters.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—Died, at her residence, on Barton Heights, April 1, 1902, at 1:30 p.m., Mrs. P. C. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Johnson, daughter of Mary Norvell and the late Thomas Tinsley Johnson. The funeral will take place from the Mortuary Chapel, Hollywood, TO-DAY (Thursday), April 3, at 4:30 P. M.

BOLTON.—Died, April 1, 1902, at Laurel, Va., L. B. Bolton, infant son of Gustavus and Emma Bolton.

WOMAN DOCTOR CALLS ON TEDDY

Miss Rosalie Slaughter Wants Manila Wall and Moat Preserved.

A BIG NORFOLK DELEGATION

They Wanted to Appear Before Naval Committee of House in Regard to Building of Battleships in Government Yards.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Major Otey called at the White House this morning to introduce to President Roosevelt Miss Rosalie Slaughter, of Lynchburg, who has just returned from Manila. Dr. Slaughter has had quite an unusual and a very useful career for a young woman, she having studied medicine in Germany and France, in both of which countries she has also practiced. After practicing some time in Paris, Dr. Slaughter went to Ceylon, where she was in charge of a hospital. She traveled all over India, and from there went to the Philippines, whence she has recently returned to her native land.

The object of her call upon the President today was to impress upon him the necessity of preserving the old Spanish wall and the moat at Manila, which the authorities are about to demolish. President Roosevelt expressed great interest in the matter, and declared himself to be heartily in favor of preserving all such structures in the Philippine Islands, and requested Dr. Slaughter to address to him a formal letter upon the subject, stating definitely and fully all the facts in the case, in order that he might take action upon it.

Accompanied by Representative Jones, Dr. Slaughter also saw several members of the Naval Committee in regard to her project, as with the President. Dr. Slaughter's personality, her earnestness and her thorough knowledge of affairs in the Philippines impressed the members of the committee, and they all manifested a keen interest in her desire to check the spirit of commercialism which would destroy all the picturesque features of Manila to utility.

A heavy delegation of Norfolk and Portsmouth people was in the city to appear before the Committee on Naval Affairs at the battleship hearing, but the committee, for no good reason, apparently, excluded the delegation. The committee-room, but the select committee of five appointed by the united delegations to place their case before the committee, and all but three of the Virginia delegation were compelled to cool their heels on the outside until the hearing was concluded.

It was only after a strong protest and an appeal to Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, a member of the committee, that newspaper men were admitted. After the hearing had begun, those who had not been admitted were permitted to enter, and the representatives of the two press associations were permitted to come in.

There has been something peculiarly hostile in the attitude of the Committee on Naval Affairs toward those who advocated the building of battleships in the navy yards and this was evidenced today by the manner in which the speakers were questioned by members of the committee. There is not the slightest doubt but that the committee will report against the proposition, but it is hinted that there will be a fight in the House.

Those from Norfolk and Portsmouth who were present are: Mayor Beaman, George E. Bowen, John Cassin, Frank Harrison, W. A. Davis and John Gregory, Portsmouth; Mayor Baird, Colonel Richmond Marshall, R. G. Howard, Thomas Nolan, Robert Williams, Samuel Thomas, W. S. Langhorne and I. T. Patton. George E. Bowen was elected permanent chairman of the battleship delegation, and C. M. Williams, of Portsmouth, secretary.

HAS LOCKJAW.

Harry E. Candler, a young carpenter of Falls Church, Va., is at the Emergency Hospital in this city with a very bad case of lockjaw.

On Thursday last, while working on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, Candler stuck a rusty nail in his foot. Not until last night, however, did he consider the wound of any importance, and then he began to feel pain, and he came here to the Emergency for treatment.

The malady was then in its first stages and the doctors begged him to stay at the hospital because they believed they could prevent serious results. Candler, however, was compelled to return home on account of business, so left.

This morning he came back in a frightful condition. His jaws were locked and he was so weak he had to be carried to the ward.

His condition has progressed so rapidly and the patient's pain is so great that the doctors have no hope for him and have sent for his relatives.

The Controller of the Currency approved today the application to organize a national bank: "The National Bank of Virginia, Capital, \$25,000, J. E. Morton, Graham, Va.; S. N. Huffard, E. H. Kilgore, S. L. Whitehead, H. H. Casper and others.

The following application was approved: The Page Valley Bank of Virginia, at Luray, Va., into "The Page Valley National Bank of Luray," Capital, \$25,000. Blankis sent to Charles S. Landrum, cashier.

The following fourth-class postoffice appointments were announced to-day: D. P. Jennings, Apple Grove, Louisa county; E. G. Sweetser, Herndon, Fairfax county; W. T. Tucker, Maidens, Gloucester county.

New postoffices have been established in Virginia as follows: Glasgow, West Virginia; Joseph W. Harvey, commissioned; Singlety, Richmond county, William M. Carter.

The following Virginians are registered at Washington hotels: Metropolitan—T. E. Smith, Culpeper; Howard House—W. C. Smith, Pulaski; Stuart H. Brown, Hume; John McDonald, Warrenton; E. T. Lumpkin, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkins, Bristol.

St. James—Armistead H. Jones and wife, Hampden; R. S. McGee, Great Bridge; E. T. Smith, wife.

National—W. W. Chapman, A. C. Tinsley.

ALLIED PARTY

Convention of Reform Parties Effected Temporary Organization.

(By Associated Press.) LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—The movement for the formation of an allied party, comprising the various reform parties opposed to the Republicans and Democrats or, as the call for the meeting stated, "a union of the reform forces against plutocracy," took definite shape this afternoon when the convention attended by about two hundred delegates, representing eight States and as many different parties, was called to order in this city.

The work to-day was of a preliminary nature, and the delegates were organized into committees and committees appointed to prepare for the permanent organization. The convention adjourned at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon to meet again to-morrow morning.

WEEKS DEATHS THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS.

(Continued from First Page.)

and wonderfully made affair I have ever seen, and I am told that one of the ablest and most experienced members of Congress from another State expressed the opinion that nothing in the way of gerrymander ever exceeded it. And in order to accomplish this extraordinary geographical feat the Sixth District was torn up at both ends and its political ties of long standing sundered.

"Of course the gentlemen who constructed this geographical prodigy, touching in its tortuous course seven other congressional districts, and extending from North Carolina to the West Virginia, were actuated by a patriotic desire to readjust the congressional districts in strict compliance with the Federal statutes and the Constitution of Virginia, without regard to personal or political considerations. It is not their patriotism nor their good intentions that I would impeach; nor should any one be so unreasonable as to ascribe to any of the architects of this enterprise partiality for or dislike of any of the Congressmen whose districts are affected either disastrously or favorably. The only fault to be found with the architects of the remarkable scheme and their advisers is their lack of ability to correctly compute averages and their eccentric taste in geographical arrangement. It's a pity they had their labor for nothing."

"How about the talk of taking the matter to the courts?" asked the reporter.

"If you refer to the contention that the Governor had no constitutional right to interfere with a legislative act of redistricting, I do not know of any one who has taken the matter to the courts. Besides, who will want to take it to the courts? All the Virginia Congressmen, except Major Otey, profess positive indifference about the matter, and certainly Major Otey will not take the Governor to court. The distinguished young Congressman from the Tenth District has, I notice, given public expression to his great regret at the attempt to deprive him of Rockbridge and Botetourt counties; so who is likely to take issue in the matter to institute a contest in the courts? Oh, no; the thing is settled, and the Sixth Congressional District will not be dismembered just yet. Neither will the Governor of Virginia. Neither will the geographical deformity that winds its way from near the bright tobacco fields of North Carolina to the coal mining districts of West Virginia."

The Lynchburg member simply concluded the interview and will return to his home. He will return to town to conclude the suffrage fight.

CRITICIZED BY BARKSDALE.

Senator W. P. Barksdale, of Halifax, who is credited with the following statement: "I think the Governor had neither the legal nor moral right to veto the bill. There is a serious doubt at least as to his power in the premises. In the case of the case of the veto power, the Governor is in a position contrary to the principles of our government and in defiance of the spirit of republican institutions. I do not question his motives, but I do question his judgment and his interpretation of his duty and his privilege in exercising the veto power."

"No question of principle was involved in this case; no serious policy changed or altered. It was simply a matter of the exercise of the prerogative of the Governor and action on the part of the Legislature. When the representatives of the people cannot pass a simple appropriation bill without the veto of the Executive, it is not surprising that a governor cannot interfere; no power left which he cannot presume to usurp."

MR. CUMMING DISAPPOINTED.

Hon. S. Gordon Cumming, of Hampton, who has charge of the measure in the House, said in regard to the message: "I was disappointed in the Governor's action in vetoing the bill for two reasons: First, because I believe that legally and politically the question of reapportionment is solely a matter for the Legislature and not for the Executive. I refer to the act of Congress quoted in the veto message. Secondly, because the strongest and in the last analysis only objection urged to the bill is that it would affect the nomination and election of certain members of the present congressional delegation, a matter which neither the Legislature nor the Executive had a right to consider."

"I am not an opponent of the bill, but before the committee and on the floor of the House, on the disparagement in population of the proposed districts, but no one could suggest a change that would equalize population and give the party supremacy. Colonel Lee's plan to make the subject of equalizing population, but under his plan at least three districts were positively Republican, and others possibly so.

"The disparagement in population in the existing districts is much more marked than in those proposed in the veto bill; for this reason, one ground of objection in the Governor's message is without foundation. The present Second District has 79,000 more population than the average should be; the veto message would allow the Senate to increase it to 85,000, in a district which every man in Virginia knows to be developing far more rapidly than any other section of the Commonwealth, but this future growth is absolutely ignored by the Governor."

"Another ground of objection—a lack of compactness—is not well taken, as I see it. A study of the map of Virginia, with this point in view, will show that while the proposed Tenth District may touch seven other districts, as the Governor suggests, yet even now it touches six of them. Moreover, one must be guided in such matters by more than the simple question of contiguity. There are three elements that must be considered in this matter of reapportionment: Revenue, population, political condition and geographical location. No one can be considered to the exclusion of the others, nor should any one of them be ignored."

"The House Committee gave due regard to each of these elements, and in my judgment, reached the proper conclusion. In reporting the Senate bill favorably and in fighting it through, I see nothing in the veto message to change my opinion."

VIEWS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

"I voted against the bill," said Hon. George Y. Hume, of Mathews, and, of course, have no voice in the criticism to make as to the veto. "I have not had opportunity to read the Governor's message, but have no doubt that it sets forth good reasons for such action. In this respect, I am in accord with the resolution, no one can say that the Governor is not fearless in his convictions."

Hon. J. N. Sebrill, Jr., of Southampton, said he voted for the bill because he had the utmost confidence in the judgment of the Governor.

"The people of Charlotte will be delighted to hear of the veto," said Mr. B. P. Eberleson, of Charlotte.

"If forty Senators had been in their seats there would have been some fun," said Hon. John W. Churchman, of Augusta.

"The Governor undoubtedly had the right to veto the measure," said Judge James W. Marshall.

"The veto will give great satisfaction to the people of my district," Colonel A. B. Boyd, of Albemarle, said.

"The injustice done my district in the vetoing of the bill is so great that I don't care to express an opinion," Senator W. W. Sale, of Norfolk city.

"I am very happy," said Colonel Robert

E. Lee, Jr., of Fairfax, who was one of the strongest House leaders against the passage of the bill.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Reasons of the Governor for Turning Down the Bill.

Following is the veto message of Gov. Montague in full:

Commonwealth of Virginia, Governor's Office, Richmond, April 2, 1902.

To the Senate: I return without approval Senate bill No. 416, entitled "an act to amend and reenact an act approved February 15, 1892, entitled an act to amend and reenact section 50 of chapter 1 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to apportionment of representation in Congress."

By an act of Congress, approved January 12, 1892, it is provided that: "If there be no increase in the number of representatives from a State, the representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such districts are reconstituted, or until such change by the Legislature of said State; and the prescription referred to is that the districts shall be 'composed of contiguous, compact territory and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants.'"

Article 5 of the Virginia Constitution prescribes that: "Section 12. The whole number of members, to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the United States, shall be apportioned, as nearly as may be, amongst the several counties, cities and towns of the State, according to their population."

"Section 13. In the apportionment of the State shall be divided into districts, containing in number of representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, which shall be formed, respectively, of contiguous counties, cities and towns; he compactness of the districts may be, an equal number of population."

Thus it is manifest that the object of any apportionment is the equalization of population and the compactness of area of